

ASSIGNMENT 5

Textbook Assignment: "Battle Damage Repair," chapter 8.

Learning Objective: Identify the various types of damage control equipment and material and recall the maintenance and inventory requirements for each.

- 5-1. What publication has several repair locker inventory lists for different types of ships?
1. Navy Ship's Equipment List
 2. Allowance Equipage List
 3. *NSTM 555*
 4. COSAL, volume 1
- 5-2. A typical repair locker usually contains a total of how many OBAs?
1. 25
 2. 22
 3. 19
 4. 18
- 5-3. Frequent inspections of damage control equipment should be conducted following what guidelines?
1. QC
 2. LCPO prepared
 3. PMS
 4. SIMA
- 5-4. What method is used to provide identification of individual tools and equipment belonging to a specified repair locker?
1. Engraved brass templates attached to the equipment
 2. A strip of tape that is the color assigned to identify the repair locker
 3. Ribbon tied to equipment that is the color assigned to identify the repair locker
 4. A spot or striped band of paint of the color assigned to identify the repair locker
- 5-5. Damage control equipment does not have to be reserved for damage control purposes only.
1. True
 2. False
- 5-6. Because all damage control kits must be inventoried after each use, you must ensure each kit has
1. the name of the repair locker printed on it
 2. an inventory number assigned
 3. a list of contents attached to the carrying strap
 4. the name of the repair party leader on a card taped to the kit

5-7. What publication provides a list of the amount of each item of damage control equipment allowed for the ship?

1. *COSAL*
2. *COSA*
3. *DCAL*
4. *CAL*

Learning Objective: Recall factors that affect underwater repairs and the procedures used for plugging and patching holes in the hull of a ship.

5-8. Dewatering can be effective only after what two measures have been taken?

1. Openings have been identified and the size of holes has been determined
2. Pumps have been primed and damage control areas assigned
3. Flooding boundaries are determined and patching material is inspected
4. Holes or openings have been plugged and flooding boundaries are established and maintained

5-9. The one very important thing to remember about flooding is that a ship can sink just as easily from a series of small holes, as it can from one large hole.

1. True
2. False

5-10. Holes at the waterline or on the low side (if the ship is listing) have top priority for plugging.

1. True
2. False

5-11. A hole 7 feet below the waterline is only subjected to a water pressure of how many pounds per square inch?

1. 5
2. 8
3. 3
4. 4

5-12. Plugs made of softwood, such as yellow pine or fir, are effective for plugging holes of what size?

1. Up to 9 by 9 inches
2. Up to 8 by 8 inches
3. Up to 3 by 3 inches
4. Up to 6 by 3 inches

5-13. A plug should be wrapped with what type of material before being inserted into a hole in the ship?

1. Thick canvas
2. Lightweight cloth
3. Any type of paper
4. Nylon tape

5-14. Square ended plugs tend to hold better than conical plugs in holes located in plating that is one-fourth of an inch or less in thickness.

1. True
2. False

5-15. If it is necessary to insert a plug from the outside of the hull, you should fit the inboard ends of the plugs with

1. screw eyes
2. bolts
3. U joints
4. nails

5-16. What type of patch is effective for use over holes that have jagged edges projecting inboard?

1. Hinged plate
2. Hook bolt
3. Nylon
4. Box

5-17. What type of patch has no vertical support and is designed for use over relatively small holes?

1. Box
2. Hinged
3. Wedge
4. Folding T

5-18. Hook bolts used to apply patches do NOT come in which of the following shapes?

1. T
2. L
3. J
4. S

5-19. Ordinary feather pillows have a tendency to ball up when they are wet and do not provide a uniform surface when used to patch holes. For this reason some ships carry special pillows made of canvas and

1. rubber
2. wood
3. oakum
4. plastic

Learning Objective: Identify the various types of shoring materials and the general rules that govern their use.

5-20. What is a shore?

1. Portable beam
2. Triangular-shaped piece of steel
3. Foot-long iron rod
4. Wedge-shaped piece of wood

5-21. Shoring is often used aboard ship to strengthen weakened bulkheads and decks, to support hatches and doors, and to provide support for equipment that has broken loose.

1. True
2. False

5-22. The general rule to follow for shoring is "If in doubt, shore it."

1. True
2. False

5-23. What basic piece of shoring material is a block that is triangular on the sides and rectangular on the butt end?

1. Jubilee
2. Strongback
3. Wedge
4. Shole

5-24. What basic piece of shoring material is a flat block that may be placed under the end of a shore to distribute pressure?

1. Wedge
2. Strongback
3. Jubilee
4. Shole

5-25. What basic piece of shoring material is a bar or beam of wood or metal that is used to distribute pressure or to serve as an anchor for a patch?

1. Wedge
2. Strongback
3. Jubilee
4. Shole

5-26. What types of wood are preferred for shoring material?

1. Pecan and oak
2. Balsa and hickory
3. Hemlock and walnut
4. Yellow pine and Douglas fir

5-27. The length of a shore should NEVER be more than how many times the minimum thickness of the shore?

1. 20
2. 25
3. 30
4. 35

5-28. A wedge should be how many times as long as it is thick?

1. Seven
2. Six
3. Three
4. Four

5-29. Sholes should be made of Douglas fir or yellow pine planks that are 8 to 12 inches wide and how many inches thick?

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

5-30. What is the nomenclature for the two latest models of steel-metal shores?

1. Models 1-8 and 8-19
2. Models 2-3 and 7-14
3. Models 3-5 and 6-11
4. Models 4-9 and 5-16

5-31. The model 6-11 steel shore is adjustable from 6 feet, plus or minus 3 inches, to a maximum of

1. 10 feet, plus or minus 6 inches
3. 11 feet, plus or minus 3 inches
3. 12 feet, plus or minus 6 inches
4. 14 feet, plus or minus 3 inches

- 5-32. The model 3-5 steel shore is adjustable to a maximum of 5 feet plus or minus 3 inches and can support what maximum load when fully extended?
1. 12,000 pounds
 2. 14,000 pounds
 3. 16,000 pounds
 4. 18,000 pounds
- 5-33. Both the swivel joints and the threads on a screw jack should be cleaned and greased before the jack is used.
1. True
 2. False
- 5-34. Steel wedges are for use as shoring and should not be used for prying things apart.
1. True
 2. False
- 5-35. Steel sholes are better than wooden sholes for use under the ends of iron or metal pipe being used as a temporary stanchion.
1. True
 2. False
- 5-36. Although steel bars, angle irons, and pipe can be used for strongbacks, their tendency to spring back and forth under variable loads must be considered.
1. True
 2. False
- 5-37. Each repair party locker is required to have a shoring batten.
1. True
 2. False
- 5-38. The distance measured from the center of a strongback to the deck is known as the
1. sink
 2. incline
 3. rise
 4. corrected run
- 5-39. A sharp point must never be used when a shore will be required to withstand pressure.
1. True
 2. False
- 5-40. A basic rule of shoring is to put as many points of pressure on a closure as there are dogs on the closure.
1. True
 2. False
- 5-41. The success of any shoring job depends largely on the way in which the timbers are
1. tied
 2. wedged
 3. hinged
 4. nailed

5-42. When shoring a door that has eight dogs, you should use how many pressure points?

1. Six
2. Two
3. Eight
4. Four

5-43. The wedge for a 4- by 4-inch shore should be 4 inches wide, 2 inches thick, and how many inches long?

1. 24
2. 18
3. 16
4. 12

Learning Objective: Recall the requirements and procedures for using emergency access equipment.

5-44. What equipment is available for use on the ship in case a space is inaccessible due to damaged doors, hatches, and scuttles?

1. PEPS and the TCU
2. PHARS and the PECU
3. PECK and PRS
4. PHRS and the PECK

5-45. What system is used for fire-fighting operations involving spreading, cutting, pulling, and piercing light plate or sheet metal?

1. PEPS
2. PECS
3. PECK
4. PHARS

5-46. The hose reel for the PHARS has how many feet of hydraulic hose attached to it?

1. 160
2. 150
3. 130
4. 100

5-47. The PECU can be used for cutting into a deck to vent a compartment due to extreme temperatures from fire that prevents normal entry.

1. True
2. False

5-48. The PECU uses expendable cutting rods that operate on the

1. oxidation principle
2. exothermic torch principle
3. kinetic heat principle
4. gas torch principle

5-49. The PECU should not be used to cut piping that is pressurized, piping that contains flammable fluids, or electrical cables that are energized.

1. True
2. False

5-50. The exothermic torch produces sparks and molten slag that can burn personnel, damage equipment, or ignite combustibles on both sides of the deck or bulkhead being cut.

1. True
2. False

Learning Objective: Recall emergency pipe patching procedures.

5-51. Small holes in some piping may be temporarily repaired if you drill the hole out, thread it, and then insert a

1. machine screw
2. nail
3. piece of cloth
4. caulking compound

5-52. Which of the following types of pipe patches is NOT normally used in emergency pipe-patching situations?

1. Temporary
2. Jubilee
3. Metallic
4. Soft

5-53. When using the jubilee pipe patch, you place a piece of rubber or gasket material over the hole that is large enough to cover and overlap the damage on all sides by at least how many inches?

1. 5
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

5-54. A jubilee pipe patch can withstand a maximum of how many pounds of pressure?

1. 130
2. 120
3. 110
4. 100

5-55. A soft patch can be used on a pipe that carries what maximum pressure?

1. 100 psi
2. 120 psi
3. 150 psi
4. 190 psi

Learning Objective: Recall the purpose of the casualty power system and describe the components of the system.

5-56. The casualty power system is used to maintain a source of electrical power for the most vital machinery and equipment needed to keep the ship afloat or to get the ship out of a danger area.

1. True
2. False

- 5-57. The casualty power system is designed to provide power during real emergencies only. It must NOT be used as a means of making temporary routine repairs.
1. True
 2. False
- 5-58. Portable casualty power cables are equipped with metal tags that indicate the length of the cable and the
1. name of the manufacturer
 2. type of insulation in the cable
 3. nearest power source
 4. location of the cable stowage rack
- 5-59. Portable signs saying DANGER—HIGH VOLTAGE must be posted at each connection and along the length of a casualty power cable at what intervals, in feet?
1. 20
 2. 15
 3. 12
 4. 10
- 5-60. Sources of supply for casualty power use are provided at each ship's
1. watch station
 2. service and emergency switchboard
 3. damage control locker
 4. firemain
- 5-61. The normal supply to a power panel must be shut OFF before the casualty power cable is connected to terminals.
1. True
 2. False
- 5-62. When connecting casualty control power cables to terminals, you should connect the power terminal faces labeled A, B, and C to what color cables, respectively?
1. Black, orange, and green
 2. White, red, and blue
 3. Red, yellow, and blue
 4. Black, white, and red
- 5-63. What method is used to identify the A, B, and C casualty control terminals by touch?
1. Pieces of twine
 2. O rings and heat-shrinkable tubing
 3. Rectangular metal strips
 4. Raised letters
- 5-64. When connecting a casualty power cable run, you must always connect from the load to the source of supply.
1. True
 2. False